MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. | TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1811. | NUMBER 1338.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1811.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Henry Gahagan, Esq. third Commissioner in the Court for the recovery of small debts.

John Carruthers, Esq. Coroner of Madras.

The Reverend M. Davis, admitted a Chaplain on this establishment from the 13th December last.

Dr. Henry Harris Superintending Surgeon in Mysore, to be a Member of the Medical Board, during the absence of Dr. Gahagan.

Dr. Alexander Mackenzie to continue to act as Superintending Surgeon in Mysore, during the absence of Dr. Harris, employed on other duty.

Lieutenant Ross of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. Jones, senior to discharge the Civil Medical duties in the Zillah of Tinnevelly.

16th Native Infantry.—Captain Lieutenant Thomas Jenkins to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant J. C. Williamson to be Captain Lieutenant, Ensign W. C. Hasker to be Lieutenant in succession to Man, deceased, date of Commissions 8th May 1811.

Mr. John Campbell to the rank of Full Surgeon from the 1st May 1811, and the establishment of Full Surgeons in future to consist of fifty seven.

Lieutenant Colonel A. M'Cally to command the British auxiliary force at Goa, until further orders.

The Public are hereby informed that the residents of Mysore, Hyderabad and Travancore, the several Collectors of the Revenue, and the Paymasters at the several Stations have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money which may be tendered on Loan to the Hon. Company on the terms of the Public Advertisement of the Supreme Government under date 31st Dec. last, which was republished at this Presidency on the 19th Jan. last.

Arrived on Tuesday Evening last, the Schooner Eliza, Captain D. Passer, from Trincomallie, the 18th instant.

On Thursday morning arrived the Ship Palmers, Captain James Webster, from Bombay, the 3d curt.

On Sunday morning, the following Ships arrived in the roads :—

His Majesty's Ship Piedmontaise, Captain Charles Foote, from Amboyna.

His Majesty's Sloop Procris, Capt. Maunsell, from Amboyna.

Brig Carolina, Captain Rein Mayor, from Columbo, the 13th May.

Ship Mary, Capt. H. Becher, from Bombay the 5th curt. ;—with Mrs. Stewart,—Captain Blair, Coast Artillery,—Lieut. Stewart, Native Infantry, and Master Malcolm.

On Tuesday last, sailed the Ship Suleeman Shaw, Capt. P. D. Schmidt, for Bengal.

On Wednesday, sailed the Ship Mentor, Captain T. H. Higgins, for Masulipatam and Bengal.

On Thursday morning, His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Capt. Beavor, sailed on her return to the Mauritius.

On Saturday last, sailed the Brig Little William, Capt. J. Henry Barbet, for Trincomallie.

On Sunday sailed, the Ship Palmers, Capt. James Webster, for Calcutta.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

ARRIVALS.—21st May, Schooner Eliza, Captain D. Passe, from Trincomalle, left 18th May.—23d, Ship Palmers, Captain J. Webster, from Bombay.—26th, H. M. Ship Piedmontaise, Captain Foote, and Procris Brig, Captain Maunsell, from Amboyna.

DEPARTURES.—21st, Ship Soliman Shaw, Captain G. D. Schmidt, to Bengal.—22d, Ship Mentor, Captain Higgins, to Masulipatam and Bengal.—23d, H. M. ship Nysus, to the Mauritius,—25th Brig Little William, for Trincomallie,—26th ship Palmers for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Major Gordon's Hyderabad, on the 8th instant, the Lady of Captain Woodhouse, 7th Cavalry of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Seroor, on the 2d May, Lieut. Gerard Chamier, of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry.

At Cannanore, on the 26th ultimo, the infant daughter of Quarter Master Middleton, of H. M. 80th Regiment, aged ten days.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday the 7th May, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, in the Old Church, William Bristow, Esq. of Barrackpore, to Miss Sophia Goodlad, eldest Daughter of Richard Goodlad, Esq of Hill Place, Hampshire.

At the Isle of France, in March last, Major Lindsay, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces on the Island, to Mademoiselle Biddah, an amiable young lady.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Edward Browne, of the 13th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

On the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain William Conrad Faithfull, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At the General Hospital, on the 2d instant, the Lady of W. T. B. Parker, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Yesterday evening, Captain John Ramsden, of the Country Service, much regretted.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. Thompson.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Captain Thomas Fraser, Madras Engineers, to Mrs. Henry Brown.

Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. to Miss Cochrane, Daughter to the Honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Governor of Guadaloupe.

DEATHS.—At Ashburton Devon, Mrs. Sope Dempster of Skibo Sutherlandshire N. B.

John James, the eldest son of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart. of Ballendean.

Mrs. Christopher, wife of Henry Christopher, Esq. Commander of the H. E. India Company's ship Sir William Pultney.

ARRIVALS.—Major R. M'Dowall,—Lieutenant Nixon, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Lieut. C. G. Alves, 2d Bat. 10th Regt.—Lieut. Gordon, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.—Ensign Allen, 2d Bat. 21st Regt.—and Lieut. Mantell, 10th Regiment.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,—APRIL 30, 1811.

Mr. W. T. Smith, 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Patna.

Mr. C. R. Barwell, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jessore.

MAY 3, 1811.

Mr. J. Vaughan, Assistant Judge at Midnapore.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 6, 1811.

After the recent suspension from the Honorable Company's Service, of a Member of the Cadet Institution, His Excellency the Vice President in Council had indulged an earnest hope that the spirit of insubordination which has so frequently appeared at Barrasut, had entirely subsided; and that the painful necessity of adopting a similar proceeding on the part of Government, for the preservation of good order and regularity, and the maintenance of public authority, would not soon have been imposed upon him. The expectations of His Excellency in Council have however been disappointed.

It has been reported officially to Government, that Mr. Lewis Van Sandaw, a Cadet attached to the Institution at Barrasut, has made use of highly insulting language to Mr. Cadet James Croudace, because Mr. Croudace in the correct and indispensable execution of his duty as Officer of the day, reported him absent from the Guard. Mr. Van Sandaw, having obstinately persisted in refusing to make any atonement to Mr. Croudace, for the insulting language which he addressed to him, and having evinced no sense of contrition for the serious Military offence which he has committed, which so directly strikes at the root of all discipline, and subordination; notwithstanding, he has been allowed a reasonable time to reflect on the impropriety of his conduct, and has been informed from high Military Authority, that there is nothing dishonorable in the acknowledgment which he has been required to make; His Excellency the Vice President in Council in consideration of these aggravating circumstances, directs that Mr. Cadet Lewis Van Sandaw, be suspended from the Honorable Company, from this date, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Mr. Van Sandaw will hold himself in readiness to proceed to England, on board of one of the ships now under dispatch; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to take such measures as he may consider necessary for carrying the foregoing orders into execution.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1811.

INTELLIGENCE *from the* ISLE *of* FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon the Government Brig Lord Minto, commanded by Captain Collingwood, anchored off the Bankshall, after a passage of 36 days from the Isle of France, having sailed from Port Louis, on the 1st of April.

The following Military Officers have arrived with the Lord Minto, from the Isle of France; viz.—Major Lambert,—Lieutenant Aubert,—Lieut. Campbell,—Lieut. Harris,—Lieut Weston.

The Hon. Company's extra ship Carmarthen, was to leave the Island for Bombay, early in April.

The Company's late ships Windham & Ceylon, were to sail for England, on the 5th or 6th of April. Capt. Steuart and his Officers had returned from the Cape, and were replaced in charge of the Windham.

The Phœbe frigate, with the Eclipse and Race Horse sloops of war, sailed from Port Napoleon on a short cruize off the Islands.

The Nysus frigate, Captain Beavor, was preparing to sail for the Sechelle Islands, whither she was to carry a small detachment of British troops to occupy these Islands—thence she was to proceed to Madras or Bengal.

The Astrea frigate remained as a guard ship at Port Louis.

Admiral Stopford was daily expected from the Cape.

The ship General Wellesley had sailed the latter end of March, as a Cartel for France. She carries off 120 late inhabitants of the Isle of France, who refused to take the oath of allegiance.

Archibald Campbell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, had proceeded for France, with the General Wellesley, as Commissary of Prisoners of War.

The Henry Wellesley was equipping as a Cartel, to be dispatched to Europe, with a farther number of disaffected inhabitants. Lieutenant Rich, of the Bengal Army, had been appointed Commissary, and was to embark for Morlaix, on board the Henry Wellesley.

Mr. Saunders was appointed Post Master General of the Isle of France.

The ship Hope was preparing to sail for Bourbon, to which place she was to carry a part of His Majesty's 22d Foot.

The recaptured Portuguese Brig Donna Emilia, paid a salvage of 5,000 dollars, and sailed for America.

The American Brig Angelica, had been engaged by Government to carry military stores to Madagascar, to replace those lost in the Duchess of York.

There had been no direct communication between either Bourbon or the Isle of France and England. No acknowledgement even of the receipt of the official dispatch, announcing the reduction of Bourbon, nor any other communication indeed had been received from England.

Major Lindsay of H. M. 22d Foot, and Deputy Adjutant General at the Isle of France, married an accomplished young Lady of that Island.

We understand that 3 or 4 French Ladies at Bourbon had been very recently led to the Hymeneal Altar by British Officers.

The Country ship Cheemoolah, Capt. Chauvet, is chartered to take a cargo from Bengal to the port of London. She will be ready for dispatch in July.

A HINDOO SUTTEE.

The affecting account of a Suttee, on Friday last, which is annexed, exhibits a striking proof of the power of religious fanaticism, to controul the strongest laws of nature, to stifle instinctive feeling, and to triumph over the closest ties of kindred and social affection.

To the EDITOR *of the* ASIATIC MIRROR.

SIR,

The barbarous practice which unhappily prevails among the Hindoos, of allowing the wife to be burnt alive with the corpse of her deceased husband, has become so generally known to the European part of the community in Bengal, that very probably, the following account of a scene of this kind, to which I was an eye witness on Friday last, at Seebpore, on the opposite bank of the river, will excite emotions of horror rather than surprize. But, surely no Christian could be so callous to the calls of humanity, as to have stood a spectator of the tragical scene, without heaving a sigh for the fate of the unhappy victim, who, from the absurd prejudices of her religion, and a mistaken idea of piety, was about to be devoted to the same flames that were to reduce to ashes, the remains of her deceased husband.

The age of the hapless woman, whose lot it was, on the present occasion, to be thus sacrificed, I concluded, from her appearance, not to exceed four or five and twenty. Her husband, I was informed, had been a common peasant and going out last Thursday, to his ordinary occupation, had occasion to go up a cocoanut tree; he had nearly reached its summit, when a sudden gust of wind arising, and the roots of the tree being much decayed, it unluckily fell, and the poor man was, by the fall, killed on the spot.

The tidings of this melancholy event reaching his wife, she was inconsolable for so great a loss, and, in a paroxysm of grief, embraced the desperate resolution of becoming a Suttee. So firmly bent was she on the execution of this purpose, that the consideration of leaving two helpless children, yet in a state of infancy, and a third child, of which she had just been delivered, entirely destitute of parental care, was not incentive sufficient to induce her to relinquish so rash and imprudent a design.

Accordingly, she was yesterday conducted to the river side, amidst a numerous concourse of people, to meet her dreadful doom. After the usual *poojah* or performance of religious ceremonies of bathing in the *Gunga*, &c. the Suttee was led to the shrine, with all the composure imaginable; and having once or twice walked round the funeral pile, which was formed of faggots, bamboo chips, and brush wood of various description, she placed herself on the platform of the pile by the fire of her lifeless husband, without the slightest trait of timidity on her countenance or any other indication, of dismay at her impending fate; and what was perhaps, still more surprising, without any appearance of remorse or anguish at the sight of her weeping offspring, whose tears and heart-rending sighs might well be supposed to appeal with irresistable pathos to a mother. But her heart, far from evincing any distrust or feminine weakness, displayed the utmost magnanimity. Yea, but a few minutes before she was encircled with the flames, I perceived her countenance brightened with a smile, as if she had full assurance that she was preparing to enter the mansions of eternal happiness. So powerful are the notions of religion on a bigotted mind! even after the torch was applied, and she was surrounded with the raging flames, not a groan could be heard, nor the slightest movement perceived. She continued firm, seeming to brave remorseless conflagration. But suffering Nature at length became too potent for her resolution;—after being exposed to the action of the flames for 2 or 3 minutes, she made several movements, to which probably she had been forced by the dreadful anguish she suffered, and these movements were so violent as perceptibly to agitate the whole mass of combustibles, with which she was environed and secured. It is likely, however, that these were the last struggles of life, and that death, who to her must have been a welcome messenger, put a period to her torments almost immediately after these agonizing struggles.

Some four or five centuries back, when mankind were less civilized the dreadful penalty of fire we find to have been awarded to offenders, as a punishment, in expiation of heinous crimes. When we read those passages of history, the mind is filled with horror and disgust at the execrable manners of our Ancestors; and we are disposed to shudder at the then depraved state of Human Nature. But how much more shocking is it to behold in these days of civilization, the prevalence of the horrible practice of human immolation; not for the purpose of punishing offenders to deter others from the commission of crime, but as a free will-offering of the soul and body, on the part of the devotee, whose case demands this sacrifice for the support of religious principles.

It is vain to hope that this detestable rite of Hindoo religion will ever be extirpated; for as the bigotry attached to the one, will always sanctify the other, with the names of piety and devotion, the precept and the practice will be co-eval with the religion.

I am Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

CALCUTTA, *5th May*, 1811. A SUBSCRIBER.

The conjecture offered in a late Mirror of the immediate reduction of the Fort of Tindoah, is confirmed. The garrison made a shew of resistance; but we are informed by letters of the 28th ultimo, that on the approach of Colonel Tetley's detachment, they evacuated the Fort. The noted Marauding Chief, Doolgurzan Sing and his adherents contrived to make their escape. After taking possession of the Fort, it was razed to the ground, and the usual formality of plowing up the ground on which it had stood, was observed. In a detachment order of the 25th April, we find Ensign Jolliffe directed to proceed immediately to Tindoah, with an escort of Sepoys, and to take charge of a plough and guddah, to plough up the Ghurry of Tindoah, which had given refuge to Doolgurzan Sing, a murderous rebel, and the plunderer of the dominions of the Honorable Company.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1811.

The American ship Ganges, Capt. Goldsburg, arrived in the river to-day from Boston, which she left on the 17th Dec.; consequently she can bring us no news from thence; and we have not heard that she touched any where, or spoke any vessel on her voyage, except that she was boarded on the 27th January, in lat. 5° North, and 19° 20' West, by the French frigate La Nymphe. It is probable the frigate was bound to the Mauritius. We have not heard if the Americans got any intelligence from the Frenchman.

His Majesty's ship Fox, and the Honorable Company's ship City of London, sailed from Saugor on Thurday morning.

The Coromandel, Captain Cameron, sails on Sunday for Bencoolen, laden with stores, &c. on account of Government.

Extract of a letter from Futtehpore, near Allahabad, April 20.

"A party to man a battalion train has left Cawnpore for Tara Mirzapore. This party will be furnished with guns at Allahabad; it is supposed to be for the reduction of a strong fort on the borders of the Mahrratta Country, and is to join Lieut. Colonel Tetley's detachment. Capt. McDowal and Lieut. Brooke are the Artillery Officers proceeding with the train party from Cawnpore."

Since we received the above, we have heard that Lieut. Colonel Tetley took the fort, with the loss of 10 killed and 40 wounded.

We have been kindly favored with the following interesting account of the famous Ameer Khan, who has made so much noise in the Mahratta Country, and who is likely to make much more.—It is forwarded to us by one of the most intelligent and respectable officers in the Bengal Army; one who is perfectly versed in the politics and history of the native Courts and Princes of India.—We are confident it will prove interesting to the generality of our readers, and they may rely on the facts it details.

"This translation is from an account of Ameer Khan, written by a very intelligent native who had ample opportunities of knowing the whole of his history. As this Chief has made a considerable figure in Hindoostan for some years past, and bids fair to establish a Mussulmaun Dynasty, on the ruins of the Rajepoot states, an account of his extraordinary rise to his present pre-eminent situation, will, no doubt, be acceptable and gratifying to the readers of the Hurkaru.—He is now at Khooshal Gurh, and is parcelling out the Jeipore Country to his principal Chiefs to collect the Revenue, so that the Rajah like those of Joudpore, and Oudipore, &c. is reduced to a mere cypher.—Scindea is sunk into great insignificance, and seems afraid of quitting the neighbourhood of Narwar, least some of Ameer Khans partizans should lay hold of him, and Holcar has long been in a state of perfect imbecility.—Since our Government has been established in the ceded and conquered countries, the whole of the military and many of the civil servants employed under the former Governments, in Oude, Rohilcund, the Doaub, Agrah and Dilhy, have gone over to to Ameer Khan, whom they now look up to as the only Chief, who can afford them the means of subsistence. They amount to about 90 thousand, of whom about one-third are at their homes, and the remaining two thirds going and coming; they pass as traders, carrying articles to his camp for sale, and living upon the produce until fortune throws some booty into their hands, with which they return to their houses. Pay, they occasionally get, but they depend chiefly on plunder. Thus is this Chief supported at present, but by the acquisition of the Revenues of the Rajepoot states, his power soon promises to acquire a more settled and permanent form, and he may, like Hyder Ally, become a serious thorn in our side ere long. He and his principal Chiefs, look anxiously towards Lucknow, the plunder of which and Benares they hope some day to share amongst them.

Gopaul Sing, the Bundelcund Chief, has retired to the district of Chanderee; and 3 troops of the 8th Regiment Cavalry, who were detached into Bundelcund, returned on the 15th January."

In the Name of the most Merciful God!

Ameer Khan and Kurm Deen Khan, his eldest and full brother, of the Afghan Rohilla Tribe, compelled by the most wretched state of indigence to quit Sumbhul, where they formerly resided, in search of employ, went to Raghoo Gurh, and entered into the service of Durjun Sal Giraseea, of the Rajepoot Khunjuree Tribe. This employ, however, they left at the expiration of a few months; and going to Bhopal-tal, got themselves enrolled in the Sebundee corps of the Bhopalman, Weezeer Mohamed Khan, from whom they received the monthly pay of six rupees each per mensem. After having spent nine months on this slender allowance, the command of ten men was given to Kurm Deen Khan by the Bhopalman, and from this period may be dated the commencement of the acquaintance between him and the two above-mentioned brothers. They became in course of time, so distinguished in the Bhopalman's army, by their superior knowledge of oriental military tacticks, and one or two places had been, principally through their means, so effectually reduced to their former state of obedience to the Bhopalman; that in consequence thereof, they were not only immediately promoted to the rank of Jemadar, and placed in the command of from one to two hundred men, but were step by step, daily advanced in dignity and power.

About that time the Afghan zeemendars of Shahjuhanpore and Suhawalpore (dependencies of Bhopal-tal) whose ancestors had inhabited these places ever since the time of the celebrated Tamerlane, unfurled the standard of revolt against the Bhopalman, their Lord Paramount; a force was, therefore, sent against both their forts, which ultimately accomplished its object, by reducing them and expelling thence the rebel zeemendars; though not without some loss on the part of the assailants, Kurm Deem Khan having been killed, and his brother Ameer Khan wounded in storming the fort of Suhawaloor. Shortly after the successful termination of this affair, Weezeer Mahomed Khan gave Ameer Khan the command of a body of five hundred horse and two thousand foot.

Upon the death of Muhajee Scindea and Dowlut Rao's succession to the Musnud, Bala Rao Unghleea (the nephew of Umbajee Rao Unghleea, deceased) marched from Ougein with an army of 15,000 horse and foot, and invaded Bhopal-tal: After several engagements, a peace was through the mediation of Ameer Khan concluded between the Bhopalman and Bala Rao Unghleea, who, as a condition of it, received from the former several thousand rupees; and between whom and Ameer Khan commenced immediately after, a friendship so equally sudden and strong, that the latter instantly left the service of the man he had so recently been fighting for, and had used him so well; and entered into that of his new friend Bala Rao.

Shortly subsequent to these transactions, Jeswunt Rao Holkar who had been imprisoned by Ragheojee Bhonsla, the Nagpoor man, having effected his escape from Nagpore, was, through fear of being discovered and re-taken by either Scindea or Bhonsla, obliged to remain some months concealed in the woods, and content himself with the means of subsistence afforded him by the numerous wild inhabitants therein. On the demise, however, of Ubleea Baee, the widow of his deceased paternal uncle Khassie Rao, he quitted his solitary concealment and went to Muhesyr, where seizing on the treasury of his Aunt, who had accumulated immense wealth in Jewels and money, he expended it—Bala Rao, also, whose ancestors were distantly related to those of Holkar, hearing of his good fortune, and in hopes of obtaining something from his generosity, paid him a visit; but piqued probably at his not meeting with a reception that equalled these his sanguine expectations, parted from Holkar after a very short stay, and went to Marwar, in the employ of Scindea; leaving with the latter his quondam friend Ameer Khan, who, in the war which afterwards broke out between Scindea and Holkar, devoted himself entirely to Holkar's service, and in common with his companions, rendered himself conspicuous in every affair of degree, by his cool and determined bravery; but, particularly in the battle fought near Ougein, between Holkar's and Scindea's army, commanded by a Mr. Jessing: In that action he gained a complete victory for Holkar, even after the latter had been twice repulsed by his enemy's troops. The engagement had been kept up on both sides with equal valour and obstinacy; neither gave way, until about two o'clock in the afternoon; when Holkar, who had already made one impetuous but unsuccessful charge on the enemy; on his second attempt to get through their ranks, was received with such a warm and well-directed discharge from their cannon, that, unable to withstand their destructive fire, he made a precipitate retreat, and going up to Ameer Khan, he lamented the fate of the battle which he considered as lost. The latter, however, soon convinced him to the contrary; for having selected a number of tried horsemen, on whom he knew he could depend, he immediately made a furious charge, and, esteeming the balls which were flying about him, less than cross bow shot,* notwithstanding, he had received six cannon ball & bayonet wounds, he broke quite through the very centre of Scindea's army, compelled it to make a hasty, disorderly retreat; and its commander Mr. Jessing to seek his safety by disguising himself, and remaining concealed in the house of a Brahmin, unknown to all, but its owner and the news-paper writer of the Government, Chunee Loll, who is still at the Court of Holkar. Ameer Khan, in hopes of bribing this man to discover to him the place where Mr Jessing was concealed, sent him ten thousand rupees, signifying, at the same time, these his wishes. To this proposal, however, as Chunee Loll did not think proper to agree, the object of Ameer Khan's enmity escaped unhurt; but as was before said, he nevertheless gained the entire credit of a victory that, at all events, was as glorious for him, as it was, perhaps, important to the person under whose banners he gained it.—In fine, the troops of Ameer Khan, approved themselves on that day, both collectively and individually brave soldiers.

On that very day Holkar conferred the title of Nawab on Ameer Khan, and gave him in fief, Seronge and other places contiguous to it, yielding an annual revenue of three lacks of rupees.

At present Ameer Khan keeps always with him about twenty thousand horsemen of known bravery and experience, and four brigades; together with a numerous host of pindarees or freebooters, who yearly leave, but hardly ever return to Hindoostan; moreover, besides these many also, who having acquired considerable wealth from plundering and completely independent, remaining at home, apply themselves to trade, and are the friends of Ameer Khan.

Mahomed Shah Khan, the name of a Rohillah, who married Ameer Khan's neice, is a very brave and intelligent man, is honored with the title of Moketyar Addowlie, has the exclusive management of Ameer Khan's four brigades; and is, besides the acknowledged successor of the latter.

Ameer Khan has also conferred the title of Nawab on ten Afghan Sirdars of his army, (whose courage and fidelity he sufficiently put to the test in his obstinate and successful engagement with Scindea's army, as before stated) and giving to each of them the command of either one thousand or five hundred horse: upon these ten men, every one of whom considers himself as great as Ameer Khan, and is equally ambitious, he places the most implicit reliance.

Some account of the Rajah Himmut Rao

Laik Singh, Himmut Rao and Doonkur Das, are of the Kaithh Suksenei Khur Tribe, and formerly dwelt at Bilgram, a town, belonging at that time, to the Cannauge Government; Laik Singh, and Hummut Rao, were in those days, employed as accomptants in the City and Suburbs of Furukhabad: Doonkur Das, who still resides at Bilgram, remaining at home to take care of his own and his brother's families.

The two former, shortly after they quitted that employment, happening, by good luck, to alight at Bhopaltal, in search of some other employ, were taken into the service of the Nawab Cheite Khan, at a very moderate monthly stipend. By remaining, however with him for a period of twelve years, they gradually insinuated themselves into situations of great emolument in the Bhopal Man's Government, and became at length immensely rich. During this interval one of the Kanoon-goes of Bhopal, envious of their wealth and prosperity, and determined on their destruction, mixed poison in the viands which he set before them, at an entertainment to which he had, for this express purpose invited them: Laik Singh died, in consequence, on the spot; but by the aid of medicine, the life of Himmut Rao was saved.

To this man's friendship for, and the assistance he gave to Kurm Deen Khan and Ameer Khan, as well on their first entrance into the service of the Bhopal Man, as afterwards may be attributed, in some measure, the good treatment and subsequent success which they both, but Ameer Khan in particular experienced in it.

In fine, a few days after the territory of the Bhopalman had been plundered and laid waste by the Burgees †, the relation of which would be foreign to the present purpose, Himmut Rao left Bhopal-tal, and nearly about the time of, or shortly after the commencement of the friendship between Ameer Khan and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, went to Ameer Khan, who gave him a most friendly reception.

At the time Ameer Khan plundered [illegible] of Sagur, then belonging to Gunga Dhur Bala, the Calpee man and every one of his followers became rich from the booty they severally acquired therfrom;—Ameer Khan exalted Aimmut Rao by confering on him the title of Rai Himmut Rao, and presented him with a Palkee. He also made Bhuwannee Purshaud, son of the deceased, Laik Singh, his private Secretary, Kheealee Ram, a son of Doonkar Das, one of his private paymasters, and entrusted Jyjy Ram with the management of the business relating to his Jageer of Seronj; lasty, he further appointed Rao Himmut Rao to be his Embassador at the Courts of Holkar, Rajahs and others. The manners of this Rao are indeed so insinuating, that he, not only fixed himself firmly in the good graces of his new master Ameer Khan, but during his Embassy to the Court of the Muha Raja Suware Purtaub Singh Bahadoor, got himself dignified with the title of Raja, by the latter also, and continued to advance himself daily.

He is at present at Holkar's Court in quality of Embassador; but has notwithstanding his absence, contrived to get his sons and nephews placed in every situation of dignity or emolument in Ameer Khan's Government. They have, in fact, engrossed to themselves, so entirely the management of the Khan's private affairs, the administration of public business, & the regulation of his army, that it is next to impossible for any one else to obtain any thing in it, unless it be through either Himmut Rao or their means.

* It may be necessary here to add that these cross bow shot are, in Hindostan, made of clay, and not, as in England of lead.—In this circumstance consists the strength of the comparison.

† The name of a Tribe.

THE NEWS,—November 11, 1810.

Cambridge, Nov. 2.—Doctor Bell has transferred 15,000l. stock, 3 per cent. Consols, to the University of Cambridge, in trust, to found eight new Scholar-ships. The scholars to be the sons or the orphans of those Clergymen of the Church of England whose circumstances and situations are altogether such as not to enable them to bear the whole expence of sending [illegible] to this University. The first election shall take place between the 10th of November and 12th of December, 1810: when there shall be elected two scholars of the third year of standing, that is, who were admitted between commencement of 1807 and 1810, and to be continued for two years. At the same time shall be elected two other scholars of the second year, who were admitted between commencement 1808 and commencement 1809; profits to continue for three years. The second election will be on the Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1811, of two scholars of the first year, profits to continue for four years. The fourth election will be on Friday after Midlent Sunday, 1813, of two other scholars of the first year, to succeed those two of the third year who were two of the first four chosen, and so on for ever: the profits to continue for four years, and no more. Every scholar is to take the degree of A.B. in the most regular manner. No scholar to be elected from King's College, or from Trinity-hall. The electors are—The Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, & the Public Orator.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in the River, of the Cornwallis, Charlotte, and Sibbald East Indiamen, from Bombay.

Shipwrecks, and Mariners saved.—Early on Friday morning, a small vessel was discovered to be on shore near Trimmingham, Norfolk; Lieut. Infield, commanding the signal station, instantly dispatched a messenger to Cromer, for Capt. Manby's apparatus, which is placed there; by the very prompt zeal of Mr. Sandford (one of the managers of the Cromer life-boat) the mortar and all the necessary stores were sent, by which the crew, four in number, were saved, just before the vessel went to pieces. Near the Haven's mouth, on the following morning, the Elliott, bound to Shields, was stranded, Capt. Manby, who was there, with a mortar all ready, fired a three inch rope over the vessel, by which they were all, seven in number, brought in safety to land in a few minutes.

[A correspondent suggests the propriety of having the above simple but efficacious apparatus of Captain Manby's, provided and placed at proper distances round the coast of our island, and that on holydays, &c. persons, to whom small sums might be paid, should practise the use of them. If Ministers were as anxious to save, as they appear to be careless of risking human life, this would excite their attention. A few thousands of the public money would be well expended in preserving a few valuable lives.]

The Nore Light was on Thursday night driven from her station, by the violence of the wind, under the Minster Cliffs, in the Isle of Sheppy.

We are sorry to announce that, during the late gales, upwards of one hundred anchors and cables have been lost on the Suffolk Coast, principally by the fleet bound from the Baltic, under convoy of his Majesty's sloop Nautour; about fifty sail have run for Sheerness, and about 40 sail have put into Harwich.

It is a circumstance highly honorable to Government, that a French seaman, who was taken in a privateer in the West Indies, was liberated and sent [illegible] cartels [illegible], on his passage from the West Indies, in the Fylla, he jumped overboard and saved the life of a British seaman, who had accidentally fallen from the yard-arm.

In consequence of the late proceedings amongst the crews of the packets at Falmouth, the Niemen frigate, North Star, Peacock, and Orestes sloops of war were dispatched on S[illegible]day last, with an additional number of seamen and marines on board, for the purpose of bringing the packets to Plymouth; and they will in future be stationed at that port. [illegible] of them have arrived there, accompanied by the above men of war; amongst them are the Noeton, Elizabeth, Diana, Dispatch, Adventure, and Express.—The Agent for the Packets, together with his Clerks, are arrived there; and the remainder of the packets, as they arrive from abroad, will be ordered to that port.

The following is an extract of a letter from Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated the 20th of September:—"We have had four out of the five vessels from Scotland with emigrants, already arrived, and, for the sake of

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Vol. 27, No. 1338. MADRAS COURIER. May 28, 1811.

POEMS

BUONAPARTE'S THEATRICAL TALENTS.

See Buonaparte, with proud aspiring rage,
To snatch renown make " all the world a stage,"
With Shakespeare's fancy, blending false and true,
" Exhausting plots, and then inventing new."
Like Garrick, master of the Thespian art,
He sports the tragic, or the comic part,
Rul'd by no laws—he shifts his boundless scenes,
Casting new parts for Princes, Kings, and Queens,
Italian Opera's, and Germanic Plays,
Conspire his fortunes, and his pride to raise,
Europe has wept beneath his tragic powers,
And every state confessed his sway—but OURS.

His Melo-Drames-which first appear'd in France,
Spread North and South, thro' regions of Romance,
A grand " spectacle" of embattled hosts,
Of " Castle spectres," and of bleeding Ghosts,
" Macbeth and Richard," he too well combines,
None his superior in the Tyrant shines,
And mourning Venice all in tears can tell,
That none performs her " Bravo" half so well,
While Rome once more by Gothic fury sack'd
Forebodes the " bloody deeds he pants to act"—

In comic characters—he's quite the dash,
Now " Filch"—now " Bobadil"—now " Captain Flash,"
Nay more to raise his reputation higher,
There's not a better " Puff," or greater " Liar"

He more in Pantomime commands surprise,
From Camps to Courts like " Harlequin" he flies,
From Egypt's desert to the Baltic Shore,
You trace his wonders and his tricks explore.
O'er Seas and Mountains this " Magician" springs,
Transforms his Minions into Queens and Kings,
He waves his Sword—contrives some new design,
Enthrones himself—and crowns his " Columbine."

And then like " Blue Beard"—in fantastic state,
He claims the homage due to chief so great!
But may the fates which have his power employ'd,
Soon give the world the " Libertine destroy'd."

His brother Actor to Iberia came,
To shine at Court and take a Monarch's name,
Deserted Naples, on new plays to fix,
And gain by honours what he lost by tricks—
Madrid enraged to see Usurpers come,
To play " the Robbers," and proclaim " Tom Thumb,"
Call'd forth the nations patriotic rage,
To hiss this Mummer from the public stage,
Thus forc'd to end this tragic—comic play,
He just " rehears'd his part"—and ran away,
But to console himself for lost renown
" This cutpurse of the Empire" stole the Crown.

(Continued from the 2d Page)

humanity, I hope the fith may not—as, independent of the late period at which they must arrive, if they do come, the scantiness of our crops, arising from a long continuance of dry hot weather, will render it a very difficut matter for them to make out sufficient sustenance for the winter. In short, it is a most infamous traffic, in the way it is carried on. The poor ignorant wretches are deluded by false and exaggerated accounts of the Island, to quit perhaps comfortable situations at home, and come here, paying for the least child 10l. sterling; and such as have not the money to pay down, are induced to give their obligations (notes) payable on demand, which have been put into the hands of an attorney the day after they have landed; and those who have no friends to advance the money, or to go bail for them, are cast into prison, though they declare that they were solemnly promised they should not be called on until it was perfectly convenient for them to pay. Add to this, they are turned out on a beach, without a place to shelter themselves in, except an old mill, which is used by Government as a telegraph, and is pervious to every blast."

Among the French officers of distinction lately arrived at Portsmouth, from Portugal, is Colonel Perrott, commanding the 27th regiment of Gendarmes, and a member of the Legion of Honour. He was Governor of Almeida, and holds authority from Bonaparte to be Governor of every town the French army might take. He was taken prisoner by losing his way in the neighbourhood of Almeida. Being at length exhausted, he asked a Portuguese to lead him to a house for some refreshment, to which he had no sooner conducted him, than a party of English troops appeared [illegible] and he was taken in the house.

Messrs. Boydell and Co. of Cheapside have just published a beautiful protrait of his Majesty, engraved by B. Smith, from a painting by Sir William Beechey, R. A. price one guinea; also a whole length portrait of the Queen at the same price; the proofs four guineas each. The gentleman have also just published (for the benefit of the London Hospital) a portrait of that eminent Surgeon Sir Wm. Blizard, price [illegible]een shillings.

Last week the Nymphen frigate, Capt. Max-[illegible], arrived at Leith, from a cruise in the North Seas.—Owing to some misunderstanding between the Captain and his Officers, there are at present under close arrest on board, the three Lieutenants of the ship, the two Lieutenants of Marines, and the Surgeon and Purser.

The friends of Lady Annesley have to lament that her son, the Earl of Annesley, has not been heard of, notwithstanding the most diligent inquiry and search has been made.

Mr. Maurice Margarot, one of the Delegates from the London Corresponding Society to the British Convention, held in Edinburgh, in the year 1794, arrived in Sheffield, on Tuesday last. He has suffered the sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, viz. 14 years banishment to New South Wales, for uttering certain expressions on the subject of Parliamentary Reform; and returned to this country only a few weeks ago. About the same year, Messrs. Skirving, Gerald, Palmer, and Muir, received similar sentences; and Mr. Margarot is the only survivor, the other four having long since been relieved from their sufferings by the hand of death. He left Sheffield on Thursday evening, for London. It is a fact, from which the moralist may learn an useful lesson, that Mr Margarot, his wife, and a favourite cat, which they took along with them, are now the only living objects of all those that sailed in the vessel from this country. The cat is blind, grown grey in the service of his master, and is permitted to repose itself on a bed of wool.

The Resurrection-men, it is said, have entered into a combination, and have raised the price of dead bodies from three to four guineas each. They justify the extra demand by alledging that they expend a large portion of their profit in bribing watchmen to sleep while they are employed on the burying-grounds; sextons for leaving the church-yard gates unlocked; and hackney coachmen for carrying off their goods. In addition to those pleas of augmentation, they state that the increased price of every necessary of life compels them to raise the wind after they have raised the dead.

In the reign of Edward the First, the price of a fair-written bible was 37l. The hire of a labourer was three half pence a day; the purchase of a copy would, of course, have taken such a person the earnings of 4,800 days, or 13 years and 55 days.—and, excluding the Sundays, something more than 15 years and 3 months of constant labour would have been required to compass the price.

In the Wiltshire Coursing Meeting, which is just over, in the list of matches published, a greyhound of Sir James Mansfield's is styled, " My Lord Chief Justice's Moll."

FARMING STOCK.—When the *four hundred guinea* cow was sent home by the purchaser to his bailiff the man was so surprised that he did not know what to give her. On the return of the owner he found her without meat, which the bailiff very simply apologized for, by saying " he thought such a cow would have been *affronted* with grass!"

There was an instance before the year 1788, of Parliament meeting on account of the King not having signed the Commission for proroguing the Parliament. It was on the 8th Sept. 1690. King William was not able to reach London from the siege of Limerick time enough to sign the Commission. The Parliament accordingly met, and adjourned to the 10th. The King arrived on the 9th, and the prorogation to the 2d October took place the next day.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor held an especial Court of Aldermen, for the purpose of receiving the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and several other Counsel, on a case submitted to them respecting the swearing in of the Lord Mayor Elect, although the Lord Chancellor had not declared his Majesty's assent, which was presented to the Court by the Solicitor, and in consequence thereof his Lordship was sworn in on Thursday at Guildhall, and on Friday at the Exchequer by the Barons thereof, as by the custom of London the old Lord Mayor cannot hold over. The processions on both occasions were as private as possible.

We are fearful that the loss of the dinner on Lord Mayor's Day will try the loyalty of many of our worthy citizens. We are amazed that Government has never thought of imposing a heavy tax on the means by which a set of obscure individuals are enabled, almost perpetually, to live in a state of gluttony and sensuality.

In the Prayer for his Majesty's recovery in 1778, the King's indisposition was acknowledged to be " the visitation of Providence *for the punishment of our transgressions*." This gave rise to considerable animadversion in Parliament during the debates that followed.

The following statement has appeared in a contemporary print:—" The death of the Princess Amelia was announced to his Majesty on Monday last, or rather he anticipated the in-[illegible] for which Sir Henry Halford entered his chamber, and was beginning a conversation leading to the point, his Majesty said to him—" I find by your manner that my poor girl is no more!—I am prepared for the event—she is happy!" several hours after, his Majesty returned to the subject, inquired if it were not so, and spoke of the past sufferings of his daughter with resignation and composure. His Majesty also recognised Dr. Reynolds's by the voice."

His Majesty's affection for the late Princess Amelia was particularly proved during the period of his first illness. The folowing particulars came out on the examination of Dr. Willis:—

" What was the occasion of the interview with the Princess Amelia?—His Majesty's earnest desire.

" Whether the Princess Amelia was brought into the King's presence, or only shewn at a window?—I led the Princess Amelia into a room myself.

" What happened on the occasion!—He was extremely fond of her, and shewed the greatest marks of parental affection I ever saw."

The *tolling* of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday afternoon, gave a most serious alarm to the Metropolis, for the object of it was misapprehended. No one could believe that it was for the Princess Amelia two days *after* the melancholy event. This *solemnity* of Roman Catholic institution took place on the moment of death, and the object of the *knell* was to announce that the *soul* of a Christian had just parted from the *body* in order that all who heard the holy sound, might *kneel*, and pray for its admission into Paradise.

It seems Dr. Simmons, who was a few days ago called in to attend his Majesty, has declined the responsibility which he conceived attached to that interesting employment.

There is now living in the gardens belonging to the Bishop's Palace, at Peterborough, a land Tortoise, which is ascertained to have been there 200 years and upwards! The upper shell is about 12 or 14 inches long, and about 9 broad; the neck has all the appearance of extreme oldage; the sight of one its eyes is gone, the other seems bright and very lively; the inside of the mouth, as well as the tongue, is a full pink colour; it has no teeth, but masticates with its gums which are of a horny substance; the legs and feet are covered (like the head) with scales, and are so strong, that it will walk or rather crawl, with a considerable weight on its back, and seemingly with ease. In the early part of the summer it in general feeds upon lettuces; and when the fruit becomes ripe, it crawls under the gooseberry bushes, and the fruit it cannot reach is amply supplied by the frequent company and the gardeners, from whose hands it receives what is given with great satisfaction Towards Michaelmas, and sometimes earlier, it buries itself in the earth, where it remains till the following spring; in a few days after it hath made this annual descent, by finding the depth with a stick, a tolerably accurate judgment can be formed of the mildness or severity of the ensuing winter. This extraordinary animal weighs about 20lbs.

An Island made its appearance on the 30th of August last, in the centre of Tarn Waddlan, near Hesket in the Forest, in Cumberland. It is several yards distance from either side, and has retained its local situation, without the least alteration, ever since. It is probable it has arisen from the bottom, as no traces can be found of its separation from the main land.

Treble, alias Thornton, who was convicted last Assizes for forgery, but reserved for the discussion of an objection in point of law, was informed of the decision of the Judges against the objection, and received judgment of death.

Lord Ellenborough having finished the business on the Crown side, assisted the Lord Chief Baron in trying Special Jury causes; and the first was an information, filed by the Attorney General, against one Thomas Moor, a smuggler, of Hastings, for aiding and assisting two prisoners of war, namely, General Pillet, in the French service, and Captain Paollucci, in the Italian navy, to escape from Bishop's Waltham, the place of their confinement to France. After the first witness had been examined, the Prisoner's Counsel informed the Court, that his client confessed himself guilty of the charge, and a verdict was given accordingly.—The Prisoner then addressed the Judge, and said, that he claimed the benefit of promises that had been made him by Government, on his having made certain discoveries; but the Solicitor to the Admiralty, who conducted the prosecution, informing his Lordship that no promises had been made to him, he was ordered from the bar, and will be brought before the Court of King's Bench in the next Term to receive his sentence.

It is no less extraordinary than true, that General Pillet, who was taken prisoner by the 50th regiment of the line, in Portugal, should have been put under their guard at Hastings, where he was taken, and prevented escaping from thence to France; and on his arrival at Lewes, to give evidence against Thomas Moore, in the above trial, he met the Officers of the 50th regiment in that town, with whom he dined at their mess; and the soldier who happened to wait at table proved to be the man by whom the General was wounded and taken prisoner in Portugal.

PRAYER FOR THE KING'S RECOVERY.

The following Form of Prayer, for his Majesty's recovery, has been prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Our readers will observe that upon this solemn occasion we are enjoined to pray for the Divine mercy, without the presumption of accounting for the cause of the dispensation, as was most unaccountably done in a former instance

A PRAYER.

To be used immediately before the Litany, when it shall be read; and when it shall not be read, immediately before the Prayer for all Conditions of Men; in all Cathedral, Collegiate, and Parochial Churches and Chapels in England and Ireland, as soon as the Ministers thereof shall receive the same: and to be continued during his Majesty's present indisposition:

" O God, who commandest us when we are in trouble, to open our hearts, and to tell out our sorrows unto thee in prayer, and dost promise to listen with compassion to our humble supplications, give us grace so to approach thee, that we offend not in word or thought: put away from us every impatient feeling, silence every unworthy expression; let not our prayers assume the language of complaint, nor our sorrows the character of despair.

" Upon thee, O God, and upon the multitude of thy mercies, we repose our grief. To thee alone we look for that blessing, for which our hearts bleed. Raise, we implore thee, our beloved Soverign from the bed of sickness and of affliction; soothe his parental cares; restore him to his family, and to his people.

" And of thy great mercy, O God! look down with pity and compassion on the accumulated sorrows of the Royal Family. Give them strength, and courage, and virtue, to meet with pious submission the grievous trial to which they are exposed, and whether it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, presently to remove from us this great calamity, or for a time to suspend it over us, teach both them, and us, patiently to adore thy inscrutable Providence, and to bless thy holy name for ever.

" These prayers and supplications we humbly address to thy Divine Majesty, in the name, and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

DEATH OF THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

An express reached town on the 3d inst. from Dawlish, in Devonshire, with the intelligence of the death of the Right Hon. George Legge, Earl of Dartmouth. His Lordship died on Wednesday night, after a lingering disposition of many months, said to be in consequence of repelled gout, which spasmodically affected his stomach to a violent degree. His Lordship was in his 56th year, being born on the 3d of Oct. 1755; he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Lewisham. On receiving the distressing news of the death of her esteemed Lord, the Countess, it is said, was seized with a delirium. On the event being officially made known, Lord John Thynne, the Vice Chamberlain, began to act.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

SIR,—As your Paper is independent, and a true friend to the People, I hope you will be induced to exert your powerful aid in the business which I am now going to mention, and endeavour to crush a most scandalous conspiracy, which has been allowed to exist far too long, to the great prejudice of the community; I mean that *understanding* between the factors, millers, and bakers, whereby they regulate the price of bread at their pleasure.

It is a fact well known in Mark-lane, that some persons there appear in the triple character of factor, miller, and baker, while many more are content to support the double character of miller and baker only. Some millers there are, who have four, five, and six baker's shops within the bills of mortality; all of them conducted by journeymen, whom they appoint or remove at pleasure. Hence arises the nefarious practice of selling flour to themselves at the prices they choose to affix, by which means they most shamefully impose upon the public in the price of bread. How else could it happen, that in London the quartern loaf should be three-pence dearer than it is in the towns just beyond the assize jurisdiction? So vile a combination should not be allowed to exist one day longer. It is most scandalous, that in the face of the most plentiful harvest almost ever known, when we are commanded to make our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good for his bounty, and when such immense quantities of foreign corn are daily arriving in our ports, bread should maintain its presenet exorbitant price. This should not be; let the world know the facts; let the unjust connection between factors, millers, and bakers be disolved; and if necessary, let judges be appointed to regulate those matters who are not themselves deep speculators in grain.

I am, &c.

London, Oct. 31. A. F. P.

FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.

We intimated our opinion that Commodore Porter, who distinguished himself by an indefatigable vigilance to break up the system of privateering which has been so long and so disgracefully carried on from New Orleans, *had been removed upon the demand of the French minister.* We never had any doubt of the fact; but recent advices from France confirmed the surmise. It appears that Turreau made such representations respecting the detention of French privateers, as threw his imperial sans-culotte majesty into a rage. The Hornet was ordered to be seized, but precipitately escaped. In all probability the Essex frigate, which was so suddenly dispatched with the *shiptrap* proclamation, and the fabricated declaration of the government paper, that it was promptly issued the very day after the official letter of Cadore was received, will fall into the snare the Hornet escaped. By the way, we cannot help remarking that the haste with which this frigate has been sent off, has deprived the community of an interesting and safe opportunity of correspondence, which was their right, but which has been denied them out of an overweening solicitude to hasten the evidence of executive compliance to the will of the French monster.

[Balt. Fed. Rep.

UNITED STATES GAZETTE,
DECEMBER 26, 1810.

Weimar, Oct. 17.

Yesterday the following Patent was published here, "We, Charles Augustus, by the Grace of God, King of Saxony, &c.

"Since it has pleased his Majesty the Emperor of the French to communicate to us his wish that the new Teriff of Duties upon Colonial produce of the 5th of August, adopted in his dominions, should be introduced into our Royal territories; and since we are convinced of this measure to liberate the Continent from the yoke of England, and to encourage the consumption of the internal products of our kingdom, which shall displace and render unnecessary all articles the produce of the Colonies of Great Britain, and considering the great advantages which have already arisen in the Confederated States of the Rhine, we have been moved to order that the Tariff of Trianon be adopted throughout the dutchy of Saxony, &c."

A postsript to a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated the 9th September, mentions that the unfortunate General Linniers, with four others, were shot ten or twelve days before, by order of the government.—Cruisers of the government at Monte Video were blockading Buenos Ayres.

BATTLE IN MEXICO.

Capt. Lopez, arrived here on Sunday, from Havanna informs, that a sanguinary battle took place in Mexico, last Nov. between the army of Ferdinand VII. and the army of the insurgents, in which the latter was totally annihilated, having lost between 6 and 7000 in killed and prisoners. The authority of king Ferdinand is completely re-estblished in Mexico.

further from Mexico.

Captain Lopez, arrived here from Campeachy, informs, that a native of Denmark, in the pay of France, who had arrived in the brig Good Intent, from N. York, had been arrested as a Spy, and executed at Merida on the 12th November. There being no hangman in the place, he was first conducted under the gallows, and then shot, with his back turned to the file of soldiers as a mark of disgrace.

GALE AT HAVANNA.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated October 29.

It is with deep regret I inform you of a severe gale of wind from the southward, we have experienced here for two days past. The damage sustained is immense. Several American vessels and cargoes are entirely lost in the harbour. Among them the ship Friendship, loaded for Baltimore, with a cargo of 30,000 dollars—not a farthing saved. There is not a vessel in port which has escaped without injury. The damage is estimated at half a million of dollars.

Portsmouth, N. H. November 15.

A vessel on ars voyage to New-foundland, fell in with an island of ice, on which were the bodies of 6 or 8 dead men. Perhaps their vessel had been wrecked upon this body of ice, and the sufferers had either been frozen to death, or met the more dreadful fate of perishing for want.

Rapid Sailing—On the night of 21st October, the ship Alexander, Baltard, ten days from Plymouth, Eng. was totally lost on the lower Sugar Loaf at the mouth of Kennebeck river.

BALFOUR AND HOGG,
RESPECTFULLY BEG LEAVE
TO INFORM
THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY
ARE NOW REMOVING
TO THOSE LARGE
AND
Spacious Rooms,
LATELY OCCUPIED
BY
Mr. Thomas Hurst,
IN
DAVIDSON'S STREET,
ADJOINING
MR. BLYTH'S
DWELLING HOUSE.

MADRAS, MAY 27, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN H. BROWN, of the Brig Fox, having in February 1810, received from a Gentleman in Calcutta, a couple of lage Scale Iron Beams, and a small do. with Chains, Weights, &c. for sale at Madras, and having by a letter informed that Gentleman, that being unable to sell them, he had left them with a friend there, mentioning no name.—MR. BONNER, of No. 25, Clive Street, Calcutta, will be extremely thankful to any person, that will forward him information respecting them.

CALCUTTA, *May 6*, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,
Ashton and Meppen,
WILL SELL
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE EFFECTS
OF
An Assistant Surgeon,
IN THE ARMY,
LATELY DECEASED;
THEY CONSIST
CHIEFLY AS FOLLOWS:

A SMALL quantity of Plate, Wearing Apparel, books, a good Silver Watch, a double barrelled Gun, by Nock, in a Case; a Grey Saddle Horse, three Dogs,

AND
SUNDRY OTHER
ARTICLES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June,
AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON PRECISELY,
Ashton and Meppen,
WILL SELL
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
CONSISTING OF

BEAMS of different dimensions, Door and Window Frames, Shimbeams, and Several other Articles appertaining to the above, their dimension and further Particulars will be mentioned in a future paper, as will also the place where they are to be sold.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR NEW ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 15th day of June next,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Extensive Library of Books, comprising a valuable and scarce Collection.

Catalogues of which will be published and distributed.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THRIR NEW ROOMS,
On SATURDAY the 15th day of June next,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A BALE of nineteen Punjum Cloths which will be sold one piece in a lot, Twenty pieces of Long Cloths, some of which are very fine, Eighteen pieces of Northward fine Izaries, ten Corge of Broad Brown Nankeen of the first Quality, one Corge of Bengal Dooreas, and a few Pieces of fine Pallamcottah Cambrics, would answer well for Neckcloths.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RESALE OF TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
ON THE BEACH,
NEAR
LORD CLIVES
BASTION,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant,
AT HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,
IN THE AFTERNOON,
ON ACCOUNT
AND
RISQUE
OF THE
FIRST PURCHASERS,

FOUR Lots of Shimbeams, each consisting of four.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The Lots to be paid for, and cleared away within three days from the day of purchase, or they will be resold on account of the purchasers.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR NEW ROOMS,
ADJOINING
MR. BLYTH'S
DWELLING HOUSE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
THE REMAINS
OF AN
INVESTMENT
OF
Europe Goods,
CONSISTING OF

EXCELLENT English Claret, in quarts from Maxwell and Key, Wilkinson and Crosthwaite and Gledstanes and Nesbitt, Sherry, from Wilkinson and Crosthwaite, Raspberry Jam, Strawberry do. Red and Black CurRant Jelly in three lb. Jars, from Hoffman and Son, Cases of Pickles assorted, Sauces, Sallad Oil, Capers, Best White Wine Vinegar in quarts, Mustard in lb bottles, Pickled Herrings in Kegs, Wine and Beer Corks, Fine Cutlery, viz. Sets of White and Green Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Best White Chapel Needles sorted, Scissars, Penknives, Razors in Cases, &c. Coarse Cutlery, viz. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Soldiers Knives, Penknives and Scissars, Printed Calicoes, for Furniture, and Fancy Dresses,—Ribbons of various colours, Hosiery, Superfine Welch Flannel, Fine Scotch Cambrics, Men's Superfine Opera Cock'd Hats, Black Round Hats, Sadlery, Vase Lamps, 1st 2d and 3d sizes, with plated Brass Mountings, Wall Shades, with Plated Brackets, Chamber Candlesticks, with Shades and Extinguishers, Claret and Madeira Glasses, Stationary, Gun Powder from Pigon and Co. in Japanned Magazines of 3 4 and 5 lbs. Essence of Spruce, in Pots, Wryghte's Bitters, Silver Double Cas'd Watches, Vinagarets and Claspsfor the Waist, English Ware in imitation of China, Best double refined Windsor Soap, Patent Sago Powder, Elastic Suspenders, Baileys Patent Blacking, Heel Balls, &c.

AND
A VARIETY
OF OTHER
ARTICLES.

The above Articles are in high preservation. Catalogues will be published and circulated previous to the day of Sale.

The sale will take place every other day, till the whole are disposed of.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The articles to be paid for, and cleared away within five days from the day of purchase, in default ofwhich they will be put up and resold at the risque and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited, and any loss that may arise on the resale, to be made good.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
AT A GODOWN NEARLY OPPOSITE TO
MESSIEURS
T. HURST and Co's,
SHOP,
ON THE BEACH,
A VARIETY OF
ARTICLES,
CONSISTING OF
THE FOLLOWING,
VIZ.

THREE dozen Pontac Wine, three dozen French Liqueurs, half dozen Orange Water, nine Bottles Claret, a quantity of Manilla and other Chocolate, China flour Mats, Plate Baskets, Gauze for Cots and screens, China Flannel, Grass Cloth, Towels and Hats, Soup Tureens, Curry Dishes, Sallad Bowls, Fish Dishes, Pickle Tureens, small Mugs, Beef Steak Dishes and covers, sets of Bowls, twenty China Hams in high preservation, one Keg Europe Tongues, one tierce of Irish Mess Beef, one ditto of Pork, each tierce will be opened and the contents put up two pieces in a lot eight dozen of Cotton Stockings, Ladies Silk sleeves and Gloves, one pair of Irish Bagpipes, one six Key Flute in Mahogany Case, one Key broke, six Telescopes of sizes, two sets of Palankeen Lace, &c. two Silver Snuff Boxes, twenty Silver Pencil Cases, and a Mahogany wardrobe with Escretoire and Book Case.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1811.

No. 3097 a Prize of 6000 Star Pagodas.

No. 3197 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 6000 6123 7719 7598 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2369 2015 4042 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

48	75	78	172	361	319	187	253
800	456	262	987	991	669	554	413
805	146	348	434	678	271	876	1102
1173	1152	1246	1400	1551	1600	1471	1630
1994	2800	2608	2276	2764	2754	2094	2852
2183	2807	2270	2176	2108	2973	3271	3578
3117	3488	3503	3573	3062	3884	3549	3046
3257	3461	3494	3648	3511	3364	3504	4265
4954	4407	4377	4226	4740	4511	4630	4323
4416	4349	4886	4114	4923	4559	5491	5079
5923	5564	5335	5069	5500	5170	5250	5630
5574	5688	5258	5561	6593	6467	6052	6962
6738	6464	6194	6509	6924	6905	6067	6032
6963	6191	6442	6127	6433	7724	7597	7757
7503	7531	7667	7904	7543	7897	7518	7495
7642	7794	7802	7295	7723	7634	7241.	

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, MAY 20, 1811.

No. 2413 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 52 849 1589 4864 449 [illegible] Star Pagodas. Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

6	62	84	828	186	698	132	119
797	101	955	933	266	944	1788	1495
1907	1373	1492	1618	1161	1460	1959	2184
2925	2694	2869	2498	2011	2124	2446	2361
2726	2203	2280	2078	2200	2639	2484	[illegible]
3103	3785	3148	3429	3524	3875	3758	[illegible]
3427	3608	4657	4912	4616	4835	4014	[illegible]
4409	4441	4891	4723	4890	4434	4081	[illegible]
5737	5540	5925	5520	5063	5269	5821	[illegible]
5377	5887	5060	5158	5280	5188	5375	[illegible]
6501	6700	6480	6603	6523	6750	[illegible]	[illegible]
6733	6354	6389	6569	6221	6866	6652	[illegible]
6881	7272	7068	7095	7918	7826	7299	[illegible]
7650	7769	7370	7311	7953	7952	7962	[illegible]

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER, who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1811.

BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1811.

Having been kindly favored with the English newspapers, which were brought by H. Majesty's ship the Lion we have availed ourselves of the opportunity to give extracts from them in this day's paper. They consist only of three in Dec. viz. the 3d 4th and 5th and 7 in Nov. namely the 1st 2d 3d 4th and 5th and 23d and 28th of Nov.

We regret exceedingly that they are so few in number and not in a regular series; especially as the one which would have contained the most interesting matter, namely the debate in the two houses of Parliament on the last adjournment is wanting. The only important art[illegible]ted with that debate to be found in these papers is the list of the Peers who voted and divided on that question. From this list, perhaps a pretty exact notion of the state of parties may be formed. The number of Lords present were 144. The whole number of the House of Lords including Scotch and Irish Peers and Bishops is, we believe, about 360. Allowing one third of that number for those who are absent from the kingdom, and for invalids, Minors and Catholics, it should seem that about 100 members absented themselves from policy on this critical occasion.

We find nothing in these papers from which any idea can be formed of this debate, except that it appears to have been conducted with considerable warmth and perhaps with acrimony; we are led to form this conclusion from perusing the following paragraph in the Courier of the 4th Dec. which is the only one that contains any allusion to this debate; and for which reason we have published it, and not from any admiration either of the language or the sentiments.

"We have been much amused by an article published by the Opposition and purporting to be a reply to the observations we made on Saturday, upon the propriety of the last Adjournment of the two Houses.—After continuing the reply through two mortal columns, they close it by saying that "such an inconsistent medley of spleen and nonsense carries its own cure, and in the formation of such reasoners, hatred seems to have wisely provided, as in the case of certain poisonous reptiles, a sufficient antitude in their heads for the venom and malignity of their hearts."

It is strange that such pains should be taken to make a reply to spleen and nonsense. But the fact is, that the spleen and the soreness are on the side of the Opposition. They are galled by the truth of the observations we made, and they begin to fear that they are doomed still to range the wild and barren heaths of Opposition. The prospect of place and power recedes rapidly from their sight, and gloom overcasts those faces that were erst lighted up with hope and joy. The chief birds are taking flight—Lord Grey sets off in a day or two to Howick, there to remain till February. The minor wings remain in town to brood over their sorrows and their disappointment, and occasionally to pen articles dull as their own heads and dreary as their own hearts. How shall we remove those fears that haunt their imaginations respecting the Sovereign; they are quite terrified at the precedent, "which," say they, "has been established, by which the unlawful imprisonment of the person of a King might be successsully protracted for weeks." Now this is a danger which, with all our disposition to being alarmists, we had not foreseen, and which it does require no inconsiderable share of gravity to hear stated without laughing—Not that we are disposed to blame this excessive sensibility, these extreme fears with respect to the Sovereign. They are the result of ardent affection for his person. What but that could have made them desirous of relieving him and his servants from the cares and toils of Government; What but that could induce them to accept the thankless task of administering the affairs of a country according to them, so enslaved, so unhappy, and so broken down; Great joy must it be to them to find their fears unfounded—that there is no chance of their being called to the irksome duties of office—that the King will speedily "be himself again" and that ere long they may have the fecility of carrying in person to him their congratulations upon his release from "unlawful imprisonment, domestic captivity and seclusion."

The Bombay Gazette of Wednesday last contains an article of intelligence said to have been received overland by the last dispatches, the omission of which (if it be correct), in our extra of the 20th instant, would expose us to the imputation of neglect or of a worse transgression. It says that, "an Article from the Frankfort Journal, dated London the 10th of January states, that our beloved Monarch was improving in his health and that the hopes of his recovery were gaining increased probability." We should be the first to announce with joy any tidings calculated to inspire reasonable hopes of a speedy recovery of the health of our beloved sovereign. And such we should most probably have conceived the article in question, to be, had the fact corresponded with the above statement; notwithstanding the direct communication from England, to the Minister at the Porte, of a later date, was silent on the subject. But the fact is, that the article appears in a Francfort Journal of the 10th of January and not as news from England of the 10th January. It must therefore be considered as a fortnight earlier than the direct intelligence from England.

Besides which the gratifying hopes which such an article was calculated to excite and which alone gave to it any interest were but too sadly negatived by the state and progress of the Regency proceedings as announced in the latest intelligence from England.

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is a List of Peers who voted for and against Earl Spencer's amendment to the motion for adjourning to the 13th instant.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Dukes	York	Viscount	Wicklow
	Cambridge		Wentworth
	Beaufort		Lake
Marquisses	Cornwallis	Barons	Eldon
	Bath		Wellesley
	Abercorn		Kenyon
	Hertford		Rolle
Earls	Camden		Walsingham
	Westmorland		Boston
	Aylesford		Napier
	Limerick		Hood of Catherington
	Chichester		Douglas of Lechlevin
	Warwick		Ardent
	Sandwich		Stewart of Garlies
	Harrowby		Saltersford
	Glandore		Gambier
	Rochfort		St. Helens
	Lindsey		Verulam
	Pomfret		Scarsdale
	Northampton		Mulgrave
	Aberdeen		Rivers
	Abergavenny		Sheffield
	Selkirk		Wodehouse
	Mount Edgecumbe		Middleton
	Ross		Heathfield
	Orford		Rodney
	Pembroke		Harewood
	Powlett		Eliot
	Graham		Suffield
	Egremont		Montague
	Harcourt		Bolton
	Enniskillen		Sallon
	Liverpool		Sinclair
	Bridgewater	Arch-bishops	Canterbury
	Macclesfield		York
	Strathmore	Bishops	Killala
	Winchelsea		Chester
	Bathurst		Durham
	Coventry		Bangor
	Lewis		St. David's
Viscounts	Carleton		Salsbury
	Sidmouth		Hereford
	Cathcart		Carlisle
	Sydney		London

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Dukes of	Clarence	Viscount	Hereford
	Sussex	Baron	Hastings (Earl of Moira)
	Norfolk		Granard
	Somerset		Somers
	Bedford		Gwyder
	St. Albans		Grenville
Marquisses	Lansdowne		Spencer of Wormleighton (Marquis of Blandford)
	Stafford		
	Headford		
Earls	Radnor		Ellenborough
	Rosslyn		Lauderdale
	Suffolk		Ponsonby (Earl of Besborough)
	Stanhope		
	Spencer		Ponsonby of Imokilly
	Ilchester		Keith
	Cholmondely		Carysfort
	Essex		Erskine
	Grey		Clifton, (E. of Darneley)
	Grosvenor		Holland.
	Derby		Say and Sele
	Cowper		Dutton (M. of Douglas)
	Fitzwilliam		Butler (E. of Ormond)
	St. Vincent		Bradford
	Hardwicke		Upper-Ossory
	Kingston		Grantley
	Lucan		King
	Jersey		Hawke
	Peterborough		Dawnay (Vct. Downe)
	Charlemont		Thurlow

Mem.—Lord Stawell was locked out on the first division but voted with the Minority in the second.

The two French Frigates which were driven on shore near La Hogue, have, contrary to the expectation of every one who saw their situation, been got off; and one of them, during the gales of wind last week, which blew our ships from off the coast, has again reached Havre. The other is at anchor near the Rocks of Saint Vaast. They were got off on Monday last. The French were so elated with their successful exertions, that they fired upwards of 103 guns of joy. The winds have been remarkably favourable for them since they were driven on shore; it had been invariably blowing from the S. W. and an east wind alone could accomplish their destruction.

PORTSMOUTH. Nov. 4.—Arrived his Majesty's ship Conflict, from Plymouth Sailed L'Aigle frigate with a convoy for Lisbon and the Mediterranean. Among them are the Cumbrian and Elizabeth, East Indiamen.

LONDON,—NOVEMBER 5.

The Elizabeth, for Madras and Bengal; the Cumbrian, for Bombay; and the Cape Packet, for the Cape of Good Hope, will sail in company with the Mutine and convoy for the Brazils, from Portsmouth.

A most lamentable accident happened in the neighbourhood of Herth, on Saturday morning about nine o'clock. The Hon. Captain Francis Hay Drummond of Cromlix, brother to the Earl of Kinnoul, in crossing the Earn by a ford, on which the water had been deepened by the rain of the preceding evening, was thrown from his horse into the river, where he perished. It is conjectured, from the report of a boy who was in the neihbourhood, that the horse having got beyond his depth, Captain Drummond kept his back while he swam across, but was unseated in the violent struggles of the terrified animal to get up the bank at a steep and unfavourable place. Captain Drummond had spent the preceding day with Lord Ruthven, at his seat of Freeland, and was prevented by the badness of the evening from returning, as he intended, to Dublin Castle, where he lately arrived on a visit to his brother, after escaping the dangers of war, both in Walcheren and Portugal. In the morning he was anxious to get home betimes, that he might accompany his brother to church.

NOVEMBER 23.

A vessel is arrived from a French port, which she left last Monday. She has brought no news. Not a words is suffered to be published in the French Papers relative Massena's army.—Moist Sugar was at 8s. a pound, and Lump at 6s.—Coffee was also at 6s.

The Captain of the French privateer, Admiral Marin, just captured by his Majesty's ship Amelia, will, we trust, be treated by our Transport Board as he well deserves. Falling in with an English privateer in distress with her pumps going, he no sooner was informed of her situation, than he went on board her himself with planks, ropes, and pinners, and going on deck, told the English Captain he was more an object of his commisseration, than of his enmity, and therefore he had brought some articles in the boat for his succour; which being put on board, he rowed off, wishing him safe in port.

Yesterday Mr. Adair, late Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, had a long interview with Marquis Wellesley at Apsley House.

COUNT DE GOTTORI.—Yesterday morning, at half past ten o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley waited upon his Majesty the King of Sweden, at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond street. After a long interview, the Noble Marquis conducted his Majesty to his carriage, and went with him to the Foreign Office, whence they proceeded to the Admiralty; after which they visited a number of Government Offices. In the evening his Majesty dined with the Marquis, who received him at the front door, and conducted him to the drawing-room. Among the company invited on the occasion were, the Earl of Harrowby, Major Armstrong, Mr. Culling Smith, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Mainwarng, &c. &c.

On Tuesday last a Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's ship Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Wm. Barnham Rider, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's sloop Challenger, for Disobedience of Orders, in having returned from the West Indies to England, with Dispatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Curacoa, without having the previous authority of the Commander in Chief for that purpose. By the sentence of the Court Captain Rider was adjudged to be dismissed his Majesty's service, but the Court being strongly impressed that in the commission of the offence, he was misled by error of judgement, arising from the best motives for the welfare of his King and Country, earnestly recommended Captain Rider to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The workmen belonging to Messrs. Elliot and Francis, the King's upholsterers, began yesterday to fit up the private apartments in Buckingham House preparatory to the arrival of the King and Royal Family. They are expected to be completely fitted up in less than a fortnight. Three rooms are now being white-washed and prepared in that wing of the Palace which is called the Prince's end; as was so named from the circumstance of the Prince of Wales having passed his earlier years in them. It is not true that the Duke of Cambridge superintends the arrangement. his Royal Highness will not interfere in any respect. Mr. Bott, the King's principal and confidential Page, arrived in town from Windsor yesterday for the express purpose of expeditiing the whole: and his instructions were given to him by his Majesty personally.

Christiana, Nov. 12.

"An order of his Royal Majesty has been received here, for the imposition of an embargo on all Danish and Norwegian vessels in the ports of Nor-way. This measure, which has for its object the raising of 4000 seamen, will continue in force till that number is completed. A similar act is expected to take place in Zealand. The seamen thus levied are intended for the equipment of the Imperial Fleet in the Scheldt, and will, it is said, proceed by Helsingburgh to Copenhagen, and from thence over the Belt to the Continent.

Lord Cullen, one of the Judges in the second division of the Court of Session, and one of the Lords of Justiciary, died on Wednesday morning at Edinburgh. His Lordship was the eldest son of the celebrated Dr. Wm. Cullen.

BONAPARTE.—His exercises on horseback, in hunting, &c. are excessive, and such as to absorb the whole of his mind. He is now improving the breed of horses, several fine ones which he received as a present from Alexander (originally purchased for him in England he is crossing with some of the best of his Arabian stud. His tyrrany in Paris is such, that he has frequently stopped the performances at the theatres, at any passage that offended him, and given orders for it to be omitted in future representations! The French, who, at one time, fell almost by millions in the cause of liberty, are perhaps the only people on the earth that could with a good grace, submit to such despotism. A Frenchman would avoid the mauvaise honte with more caution than he would all the vices on earth. His own peculiar motto is, "what thou doest, do it politely." Liberty was, at one time, the fashion of France, it never was a principle. Slavery and servility now, more degrading than that of the Bramin, for in the latter it is the work of long habit, seem to have levelled all distinctions even of intellect, and to excel each other in submission to Napoleon, seem as much a passion or an ambition in a Frenchman, as the cap of liberty was fourteen years ago. Among other Parisian *on dits* it is said that, from each aniversary of the birth of the first son of Napoleon, till his arrival at age, some great public institution is to commence its date. The accouchment of the Empress is expected to take place about Christmas. On this occasion we may expect a blasphemous application of the words of our immortal bard, on the period in which.

"———no charm has power to strike,
So holy and so sacred is the time."

NOVEMBER 28.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Mr. Perceval's house, in Downing-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Lords Wellesley, Liverpool, Bathurst, Westmoreland, Camden, and Mulgrave, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Yorke. The Council sat till twelve, when the Members proceeded to the Council Office, to attend the Meeting of the Privy Council.

The deliberations of the Privy Council lasted till half past three o'clock. It was attended by all the persons whose names we enumerated, including among them Lord Grenville—there were upwards of one hundred, double the number that attended in 1788. Before the Privy Council called in the Physicians, the several questions that should be put to them by the President of the Council, Earl Camden, were debated and carried. They were in substance the same as those put to the Physicians in 1788, viz.

"1. Whether his Majesty's indisposition rendered him incapable of meeting his Parliament and of attending to any sort of public business?"

"2. What is your opinion of the duration of his Majesty's malady, and of the probability of a cure?

"3. Do you give this opinion from the particular symptoms of his Majesty's disorder, or from your experience of complaints of a similar nature?"

Another question, we understand, was added to the above—Whether, when persons advanced in life laboured under the malady, the prospect of recovery was or was not diminished?

Four only of the five Physicians attended—Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Halford, Dr. Heberden, and Dr. Willis. Dr. Baillie was not examined, it being deemed necessa- to leave him in attendance upon his Majesty. Dr. Reynolds is the only one of the Physicians who had attended his Majesty during his illness, in 1788. To the questions put them, we have the pleasure to say, the answers were unanimously favourable. They all gave it as their opinion, that though his Majesty was not at present capable of attending to public business, or of meeting his Parliament, they had the most confident belief of his recovery: that the disorder was mild in its nature: that his Majesty's bodily health had not suffered: but they added, that it was obviously impossible for them to fix the precise time when the recovery (which they most firmly believed would be effected) would take place; though we hear, they conceived it very probable that the period would not be distant. His Majesty is said to have suffered some inconvenience recently, from an obstruction in the bowels; but it was expected that before the physicians returned, this would be entirely removed. We hear, likewise, that within the last twenty four hours, a material change has taken place in the state of his Majesty's mind.

The Privy Council assembled again this day, between one and two, and most of the Privy Councillors who were present yesterday attended. Dr. Baillie, and Mr. Dundas, of Richmond, were examined. They arrived about a quarter before one, and the Council proceeded to examine them a little after one.

NOVEMBER 28.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the destination of the Sir William Pulteney was altered from Madras and Bengal, to Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

The following extra ships were thus stationed, viz. —the Cambridge, and Lord Wellington, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal: David Scott, for Madeira and Bengal: a new ship, building at Chester, for Madeira and Bengal: Wm Pitt, Lord Forbes, and Lady Lushington, for Bengal direct.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.—Letters from our army in Portugal state, that the watering parties of both armies draw their water from the same wells in front of the encampment, and behave under the flag of truce with great civility to each other. A parcel of jack tars, stationed in a battery, was at the wells as our watering party, and the French Soldiers gave them brandy for a little bread. It was described by the Officer who commanded as a most comical scene: the hearty appearance of our sailors to the squalid figures of the French troops, made a striking difference. Some of our tars danced one of their hornpipes in the true main-deck style, which appeared to amuse the Frenchmen highly. Six hundred seamen and royal marines are stationed in different batteries in front of the British line—The fine battalion of royal marines now here from the eastward and, destined for foreign service, are to embark to-day for Lisbon, where they will be of infinite service wherever they may be wanted.

DECEMBER 4.

A Gottenburgh Mail arrived this morning, and brought two articles of an important, though not unexpected nature. Sweden has soon been forced to feel the blessings and the Independence she has acquired by being under a French Prince, elevated, as Bonaparte told us, by the free, unbiassed voice of the Swedes—He has compelled her to declare war against this country.

On the 25th ult. war was formally declared against Great Britain. This news was brought by the Auckland packet, arrived at Yarmouth yesterday, probably the last packet we shall have from Sweden.

The Russians are said to have concluded an Armistice with the Turks—may, it is added in some accounts, that Peace has actually been concluded, Turkey ceding Wallachia and Moldavia.

"*Copenhagen, Nov.* 17.

"Intelligence has been received here of an Armistice between the Russian and Turkish armies, the tenor of which is said to justify the expectation of peace being soon re-established between Russia and the Porte.

"*Stockholm, Nov.* 19.

"A courier arrived here from Paris a few days ago, soon after which M. Alquier, the French Minister, delivered in a note to the Minister of State, containing certain requisitions intimately connected with the commercial interests of the country, to which a peremptory answer was demanded within a specified time; various consultations were held, and several alarming reports were in circulation; but it subsequently appeared, that the demand of the Emperor Napoleon was, an entire and strict adherence to the present Continental System, and that the reply of our Government has been of the most conciliatory nature. Advices from St. Petersburgh, informs us of an Armistice, or, according to others, a Treaty of Peace, having been concluded between General Kamenski and the Grand Vizier, by which the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia are ceded to Russia.

"*Stockholm Nov* 20.

It is now certain that the Emperor Napoleon has demanded of our Government an immediate declaration of war against England, and the confiscation of all colonial produce in our posts. The former of these demands has been acceded to, and Declaration will appear in a few days. The confiscation is not yet determined on, but our Government has consented to prohibit for the future the importation of colonial produce under all and every flag whatever.

"*Gottenburgh Nov.* 26.

"By a Courier who arrived this morning from Stockholm, the declaration of war against England has been received here; it is understood that it will be publicly read in church on Sunday next."

THE CATHOLICS.

The Catholic Committee met in Dublin on Thursday last, pursuant to adjournment. The Petition to Parliament, prepared by the Sub-Committe,e was read.

Mr. John Bryne begged to propose a measure which he hoped would receive the concurrence of the Committee. The object I have in view is to solicit a convocation of an Aggregate Meeting, and if the persons composing that meeting, should think it fitting, it is my intention to propose to them to substitute, in the place of a Petition, an Address to the Prince of Wales, as Regent. We have every reason to expect from the Prince such favour, as will entirely supersede the necessity of petitioning.

Mr. Byrne then moved the following Resolutions. "Resolved, That an Aggregate Meeting be convoked, to consider the propriety of substituting an Address suitable to the occasion, in place of the Petition recently resolved on—in case of the establishment of the Regency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at this important juncture."

Mr. Hussey.—I expected to have heard another argument from Mr. Byrne, namely, that it would be indelicate to disturb the new Ministry. We all know the integrity of the new Ministry; we have had ample specimens of their delicacy, by their having agreed, on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, not to disturb the King's conscience. The probability of their again coming into power, is one strong reason why we ought not to abandon our Petition.

Mr. O'Connell.—It is a most fortunate circumstance for the Catholics, that the late Aggregate Meeting preceeded, in point of time, that misfortune which we (the Catholics) deplore as sensibly as any other of his Majesty's subjects—I mean our gracious Sovereign's illness. Our most inveterate enemies cannot say, that by our resolution to petition we meant any disrespect either to our King or to his successor.

The Chairman then read the original Resolution; which being put in the usual form Mr. Byrne was left in a minority of two—namely, the Gentleman who seconded the motion and himself.

In addition to the regiments mentioned as likely to be sent to Portugal immediately, is the Queen's, or 2d Foot.

A volunteering from the Militia will, it is said, take place in a short time, and the battalions of several regiments be increased. These highly popular corps, the Scots Royals, Inniskillens, 42d, and the Rifle Corps, to have each four battalions; the 7th, 43d, 52d and 71st, to have each three battalions.

A letter by the Gottenburg Mail contains the following particulars of the demands made by Bonaparte upon Sweden:—

"GOTTENBURG, Nov. 26.

"In respect to the demands on the part of France to our Court, we learn, from good authority, that they consist of the following:—

"1.—That a declaration of war shall be issued by Sweden against Great Britain.

"2.—That all British property and colonial produce, by whatever means imported into Sweden, shall be confiscated.

"An unconditional answer was required from the Swedish Government on both these matters; and the reply was to be given within five days from their delivery, in default of which the French Minister was to quit Stockholm.

"Sweden transmitted the following ultimatum:—

"To the 1st.—That a declaration of war, as required, shall be issued by the Swedish Government against Great Britain.

"To the 2d.—That a limited time shall be allowed for the investigation of the subject; and if it shall be found that, subsequent to the 24th of April, merchandize from England have been introduced into Sweden illicitly, sentence shall be pronounced as respects it, according to the laws of the country.

The following letter from Stockholm, gives a curious instance of French finesse:—

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 20.

"Bernadotte's wife has been detained by the French at Hamburgh, under the pretence that the new Crown Prince had not influenced Sweden to conform to the Continental system, and other measures hostile to Great Britain. This is nothing but a contrivance to remove the odium of the steps to be taken from Bernadotte, by falsely representing his unwillingness to resort to them."

The seizures and confiscations in the Prussian ports continue with unabated activity. The ships which were at Memel, amounting, it is supposed, to forty or fifty in number, have all been seized. An army of 40,000 men had also been assembled on the Prussian coast, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the rigorous new system of exclusion by which Bonaparte boasts to his miserable slaves that England shall soon be obliged to sue for peace at his hands!—The losses occasioned in the Baltic by recent gales have been numerous; and almost all the letters received yesterday from Prussian ports, contain some melancholy accounts of that description. The tempestuous weather, has, it seems, extended further to the north.—At Archangel seven vessels were lost, six returned leaky, and about one hundred sail had come back to the bar, where they must remain during the winter

The Konigsberg letters mention, that the utmost severity is continued with respect to trade, and that it is presumed that all the ships seized at Pillan will have their cargoes condemned, and publicly sold.

WINDSOR.—DEC. 4.

Her Majesty begins to appear in better spirits.

The Princess Mary, accompanied by two Ladies, visited Frogmore Gardens, during her Majesty's absence; the health of her Royal Highness has been much impaired by the great fatigue of incessant attendance on her late much loved departed sister.

The King, to the great joy and pleasure of all his friends, has been in a progressive state of amendment for these three days past, and every symptom portends the approach of a state of convalescence. Report says, that his Majesty is to be removed to the Queen's Palace, but no indications of that nature have been made in the Castle, at least no orders have been given for any preparatory measures usual on such occasions.

The Duke of Montrose arrived on a visit at the Castle to day.

The amended state of his Majesty's health, and the important news from Portugal have diffued universal joy amongst the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood: every true lover of his country must feel a deep and lively interest in both events; and particularly in regard to his Majesty's melancholy situation those who best know his many amiable qualities, know best how to appreciate his worth, and lament his sufferings.

We are extremely concerned to say, that, from the close confinement of the Princess Mary upon the late Princess Amelia, together with the grief for her death, her Royal Highness is now in a low and nervous state.

The Duke of Brunswick dined with Mr. Alderman Hunter, in Spring-gardens, on Thursday last.

The Duchess of Argyll.—The Scotch Papers announce the marriage of the Duke of Argyll with Lady Paget, her Ladyship having obtained a divorce, by the Scotch laws, from her husband, Lord Paget, eldest son to the Earl of Uxbridge. Her Ladyship is third daughter to the late Earl of Jersey, and has we, believe, ten children living by her divorced Lord, to whom she has been married fifteen years. She is now 36 years of age. Lord Paget is six months older than the Duke of Argyll: they are both in their 42d year. Her Ladyship can boast of having married two of the handsomest and most accomplished men of the age, both sons of Irish Gentlewomen, raised to rank and honours by their beauty and virtues.

Irish Suicide.—A Gentlmen resident in the city of Dublin, having become embarrassed in his circumstances lately, determined to destroy himself. With this intent he took his case of pistols, and loaded them with powder and ball—then retiring to his study he put one of them to his head, but the fear of having his body buried as a *felo de se*, in the highway, with a stake driven through it, arrested his arm, and a thought struck him that he might accomplish his purpose without incurring that dreadful ignominy. He accordingly rang the bell for his man servant to whom, on entering the room, he communicated his purpose, and having thrown himself into a chair, ordered him, in a positive tone of voice, to take up the pistols, and shoot him through the head with one, and through the heart with the other. Pat, as a faithful and attentive servant, immediately proceeded to obey his master's orders; but just as he was drawing the trigger, a thought struck him also, which delayed their execution. In his various services he had attended his master upon many occasions of duels, where they went out to be shot by other people, on all of which he recollected they never failed to be accompanied to the ground by a surgeon. He therefore, concluded, that the same precaution ought to be used on the present occasion, and he accordingly ran off to the next street, and called in a very eminent surgeon to be present at the fatal ceremony. It is almost needless to observe that the Surgeon, on his arrival, prevented the affectionate and dutiful domestic from shooting his master. The latter, disappointed in his expectation of freeing himself from his cares in this way, set off immediately for the Isle of Man, where he now is.

DECEMBER 5.

Price of Stocks this-day at Twelve.

3 per Cent. Cons.——Do. Ac. 67⅜
Reduced 66⅝——Omnium 4⅞ 5 dis.

REVENUE CAUSES.

At the Exchequer Sittings, yesterday, two Causes of very general interest came on;—the one relative to the smuggling of Tea from China on board East India ships—the other respecting the collection of the Taxes.

In the former the Solicitor General stated, that the practice of smuggling Teas on shore from the East India Ships on their passage up the channel to the river, had been found to prevail to a great extent; that as the duty was about 90 per cent. the temptation to this practice was very strong; that it was necessary, therefore, to guard the more vigilantly against it; that the law, in cases where it appeared to have taken place, had subjected the Captain to a penalty of 200l and that the only way of discovery, was by comparing the manifest of what had been taken on board at China, with the quantity regularly delivered in this country. In the present instance, however, he was not disposed to proceed with rigour the deficiency having been very small indeed, only four chests out of nearly 18,000. He besides understood, that the defendant, a Captain of an East Indiaman, was a Gentleman of excellent character; that this was his first voyage as Captain; that it was possible such a small deficiency might have originated in mistake, or have been without the knowledge of the Captain, and from what he had heard of him he could not believe that he would have sworn to the correctness of his accounts, knowing the reverse. At the same time, it was important it should be understood, that be the deficiency large or small, the Captains were liable to the penalty. A compromise was then agreed to on both sides.

In the latter case the Solicitor General observed, that this was an information against one Purdy, or Warding, a Collector of Taxes, for charging some poor farmers of Norfolk, with more than the sums at which they had been rated. He mentioned some of the rates, which were but small, generally about 2l. or 3l. upon which the defendant had laid an advance of near 1l. each, putting the excess in his own pocket. The Jury, he hoped, would think this prosecution properly instituted, for as it was the duty of Government to take care that the Revenue was properly collected, so it was no less its duty to prevent such impositions by its agents in the collection. These simple men, it appeared, having confidence in the Collector, had paid his demands without examination, and the imposition, considering that the defendant had pocketted the excess, could hardly be regarded in point of criminality as less than an actual robbery. To his very great surprize, however, he was informed that the Collector was a most respectable man—a substantial farmer, and very much esteemed in his neighbourhood; and that he had even occasionally assisted the small farmers round about with loans to enable them to meet the Government demands. Here, then had this foolish, and he must say, wicked man, forfeited so valuable a character, and lost his situation for so trifling a consideration. He had been applied to in his favour, but his sense of public duty compelled him to bring the matter forward. When a verdict should be given for the Crown, it would then be time enough to consider how far the circumstance might warrant a mitigation of the penalty.—

It was stated on the part of the defendant, that he was extremely sorry for what had happened; that he felt gratefull to the Solicitor-General for the lenity which he had shewn a disposition to exercise; and that even the Commissioners were so convinced of his respectability in other respects, that they had recommended as much lenity in his case as possible.

The Lord Chief Baron mentioned that this put him in mind of a singular occurrence which took place some time ago. A man of considerable property had been transported for stealing all the paper and pens he could lay hands upon in the different courts of justice, though it was a practice by which it was hardly possible he could have made 20l. a year.

A verdict by consent was immediately entered for the Crown.

The Owen Glendower, Capt. Selby, was released from quarantine on Friday, at Portsmouth. She left Gibraltar on the 10th, and Cadiz on the 17th last.—The Hibernia, Captain C. White, with Lord Valentia and suite on board, arrived at Gibraltar in nine days, from Spithead. The Hibernia and Blake were the only ships at Gibraltar. The Owen, Glendower brought dispatches from Gen. Graham at Cadiz.—The cases of fever, both at Gibraltar and Cadiz, had very greatly diminished.

The Hibernia goes as Admiral Hood's flag ship.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

Ordnance place, Chatham, Nov. 27 1810.

Sir—You will very much oblige a constant reader of your Paper, by giving the following paragraph a place in the Courier:—

"The Tremendous, of 71 guns, which was yesterday undocked at Chatham has been re-built on a plan different to that which has hitherto been practised. The Projector, in deviating from the old system, has had various advantages in view, viz. durability, strength, safety, œconomy in repair, and a decreased consumption of that very important article, Oak Timber. To enter into a full description of the construction of this ship, would considerably exceed the limits of a Newspaper; it will, therefore, be only necessary to observe, that a great alteration has been made in the arrangement of the materials, by adopting the system of trussing, which, in fact, is the principle on which every fabric, but a ship, is constructed. It is expected that by this plan of substituting the triangle for the rectangle (which will consequently relieve the fastenings in a great degree from their strain, and communicate to the abutments), she will receive an additional security, when rolling, pitching, and sailing on a wind, as the materials are so disposed, that they cannot move, without forcing themselves into a less space than they originally occupied. This departure from the old plan of Naval Architecture, is particularly entitled to the consideration of the practical mechanic and the scientific mathematician, and the Projector is entitled to the thanks of that community, whose interests are so materially connected, with the merits of his undertaking. The Projector has been engaged a very considerable time, in bringing his invention to maturity, and the superior Boards have permitted him, without any restriction whatever, to rebuild the Tremendous on his own plan. This liberal conduct have evinced their desire to give every encouragement to those whose time and attention have been occupied in studying to improve the art of ship-building; and from the enlightened character of the present First Lord of the Admiralty, the Projector may look with confidence to every countenance and support to which it may be found he is entitled; and there is no doubt he will meet with the same encouragement, whatever change may hereafter take place, in the administration of Naval Affairs. The ship with the view to ascertain her strength, has undergone a very severe trial, which proved highly satisfactory. And when afloat it was proposed, she should take in her bowsprit, fore and mizen-masts, by which she would have had to sustain a great weight at her extremities, not having her main-mast, nor any kind of ballast to counteract it: but the first trial having proved with certainty her strength, any further experiments have been deemed unnecessary.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your very odedient Servant,
"J. SMITH."